

REMARKS

Claims 1-9 are pending in this application. Claim 1 is amended to clarify the invention is not made to overcome the rejection. Reconsideration and allowance of the rejected claims are respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections under 35 USC 103

Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Lo (U.S. Patent No. 6,762,928 B2) in view of Wang et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,659,516 B2). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Independent claim 1 recites, among other things, a lock member which is built in the first housing, and engages with the hook member in one end, holding the first housing and second housing in the overlaid state and a button which presses the other end of the lock member, rotates said one end of the lock member in an opposite direction to a pressing direction around a rotation shaft provided between said one end and the other end, and disengages the lock member from the hook member. Independent claim 5 recites, among other things, a button which is provided in the main unit, and rotates the lock member from the engage position to the release position, by pressing the other end of the lock member, wherein the one end of the lock member is displaced in an opposite direction to a pressing direction of the button. In one embodiment of the invention, a lock member includes a claw at a first end that engages/disengages a hook member, wherein the lock member pivots around a rotation shaft when contacted at an opposite end by a button (see Figs. 3 and 4).

Lo discloses an automatic lifting device that includes an integrally formed latch button 250 and lock piece 251 that are positioned in a base 120 (see Lo, Fig. 2 and col. 3, lines 41-44). Lock piece 251 engages/disengages latch hook 150 to enable opening and closing of an LCD module 110 (see Lo, Fig. 2 and col. 3, lines 37-51). For example, when latch button 250 is pressed, the lock piece 251 moves linearly in *a same direction* as the pressing action to release latch hook 150. The Examiner acknowledges that “Lo fails to teach the lock member rotating in response to pressing the button (250) and instead teaches linear movement of the lock button (col. 3, lines 38-48)” (see page 3, first paragraph of the August 15, 2005 office action) and relies on Wang et al. for disclosing this feature.

Wang et al. discloses a locking system for a portable computer that includes a rotating hook 204 provided on lid 104 that engages a flange 306 built in base 102 and casing 103 (see Wang et al., Figs. 4 and 7). Flange 306 is integrally formed with button 318 and rotates around pivot arm 304 (see Wang et al., Fig. 6). In particular, when button 318 is pressed,

flange 306 rotates around pivot arm 304 and moves flange 306 in *a same direction* as the pressing action to release rotating hook 204. Thus, Lo and Wang et al., both alone and in combination, fail to teach or suggest at least a button which presses the other end of the lock member, *rotates said one end of the lock member in an opposite direction to a pressing direction* around a rotation shaft provided between said one end and the other end, and disengages the lock member from the hook member.

In view of the differences between independent claim 1, 5 and the cited art, Applicants respectfully submit that the claims are distinguished over Lo in view of Wang et al. Thus, claims 1 and 5 are in condition for allowance. Furthermore, claims 2-4 and 6-9 are allowable at least by virtue of their dependency.

Please charge any fees associated with the submission of this paper to Deposit Account Number 033975. The Commissioner for Patents is also authorized to credit any over payments to the above-referenced Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

PILLSBURY WINTHROP SHAW PITTMAN LLP



SEAN L. INGRAM

Reg. No. 48283

Tel. No. 703 770.7807

Fax No. 703 770.7901

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P.O. Box 10500
McLean, VA 22102
(703) 905-2000